Indiana Crop & Weather Report

IASS

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
1148 AGAD BLDG, ROOM 223
WEST LAFAYETTE IN 47907-1148
Phone (765)494-8371
Phone (800)363-0469
FAX (765)494-4315
FAX (800)363-0475

Released: Monday, 3PM | October 22, 2001 | Vol. 51, #42 | West Lafayette, IN 47907

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Harvest was slowed by wet field conditions early in the week. By mid-week some farmers were harvesting corn and soybeans in fields dry enough to support heavy equipment, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Ponding and flooding in river bottom fields will cause some abandonment. Corn harvest is 4 days behind average and soybean harvest is 7 days behind average. Corn plants are going down in many fields. Farmers had time to repair equipment, move grain and meet with FSA personnel last week.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 1.8 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Virtually all of the corn acreage is **mature**. Forty-two percent of the corn acreage is **harvested** compared with 63 percent a year earlier and 50 percent for the 5-year average. By region, 27 percent of the corn acreage is harvested in the north, 40 percent in the central region and 78 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging 19 percent, same as a week ago.

Virtually all of the soybean acreage is **mature** except for some late planted fields and double crop soybean fields. Sixty percent of the soybean acreage is **harvested** compared with 80 percent last year and 78 percent for the average. By region, 51 percent of the soybean acreage is harvested in the north, 68 percent in the central region and 62 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging 12.5 percent, unchanged from last week.

Fifty-six percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is seeded compared with 70 percent last year and 73 percent for the average. Thirty percent of the winter wheat acreage is **emerged** compared with 31 percent last year and 38 percent for the average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 7 percent excellent, 47 percent good, 30 percent fair, 14 percent poor and 2 percent very poor. Recent showers have improved pastures in most areas of the state. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Harvested	42	38	63	50
Soybeans Harvested	60	55	80	78
Winter Wheat Seeded	56	44	70	73
Winter Wheat Emerged	30	14	31	38

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Pasture	2	14	30	47	7

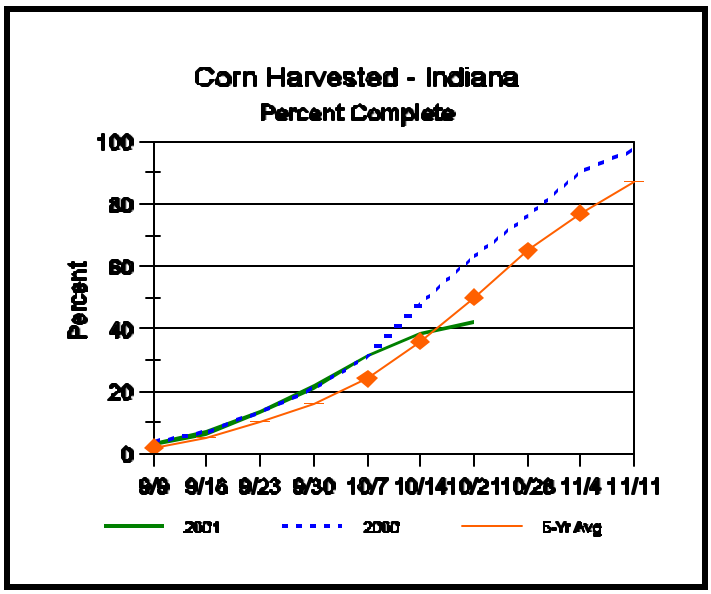
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

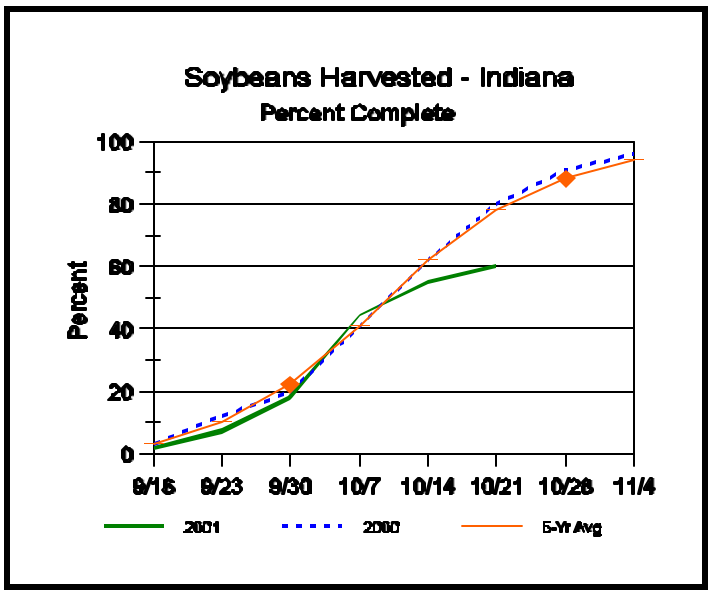
	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	1	1
Short	2	4	8
Adequate	39	60	78
Surplus	59	35	13
Subsoil			
Very Short	2	5	5
Short	9	16	17
Adequate	58	66	68
Surplus	31	13	10
Days Suitable	1.8	3.9	5.8

CONTACT INFORMATION

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
--Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician
E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Transgenic Corn Harvest Reminders

Because certain transgenic corn hybrids (most notably glyphosate tolerant hybrids) are still not yet approved for overseas sales to the European Union, it is vitally important that growers of such hybrids remain keenly aware of the needs to a) segregate this grain and b) market it to approved end use channels. Segregation of transgenic and non-transgenic corn grain is also important for those growers who will market grain to certain grain processors that will not accept transgenic grain. Also recognize that grain elevators would prefer not to accept any transgenic corn that does not have full approval for the global market place and, subsequently, may change their stance on acceptance of such grain this fall.

Remember that glyphosate tolerant corn hybrids are approved only in the U.S. and Japan, but not elsewhere around the globe. Two transgene events currently exist for this trait, GA21 (original) and NK603 (more recent). Of the two, the GA21 transgene event is the predominant one used in glyphosate tolerant corn grown commercially by farmers in 2001. While a quick test kit for the detection of the newer NK603 event was recently announced by Strategic Diagnostics, Inc. (SDI) on 8 Oct 2001, no quick test kits currently exist for the more prevalent GA21 transgene event in corn (personal communication with SDI, 10 Oct 2001) and no tolerance levels have been established for either event. Even though some grain buyers are assuring farmers that they will purchase grain from these hybrids, farmers bear the sole risk for rejection at the first point of sale should buying policies change at any time in the future.

Harvest Operation. Combines should be super cleaned prior to the start of grain harvest to minimize the risk of any leftover grain from 2000 in the machine. If non-transgenic and transgenic varieties are grown on the same farm, then the sequence of harvesting those fields should follow the FIF-FOF (First-In-Field, First-Off-Field) principle. This means that non-transgenic varieties planted in the field first should be harvested before transgenic ones to avoid transgenic grain commingling with non-transgenic grain from the nooks and crannies of the combine.

Additionally, where transgenic and non-transgenic fields border each other, growers should strive to harvest areas of non-transgenic fields located within about 660 feet from the adjacent transgenic field and segregate the grain from that harvested from the remainder of the non-transgenic field in recognition of the possibility for pollen drift contamination from the adjacent transgenic field. The recommended 660 feet buffer zone is that typically used by the seed industry for minimizing contamination of seed production fields.

This buffer zone distance includes any non-cropland (roadways, ditches) that may separate two fields and is especially appropriate for non-transgenic fields that lie to the east or north of transgenic fields because of the usual prevailing winds in Indiana during pollination. If growers are certain that adjacent fields were NOT pollinating at the same time, then the buffer zone may not be necessary.

Handling, Storage & Transport. All grain transport vehicles (trucks, wagons, trailers, grain carts), all grain handling equipment (augers, legs, pits, wet holding bins, dryers) and all grain storage facilities should be super cleaned prior to the start of grain harvest. By following the FIF-FOF principle during harvesting, the post-harvest operations will benefit because non-transgenic varieties can be received, dried and transferred to storage ahead of transgenic varieties. Obviously, transgenic and non-transgenic grain should be stored separately on-farm to avoid grain commingling, and to take advantage of potential premiums for identity-preserved grains in the market place.

Assuming that transgenic grain was put into storage last, then emptying storage facilities for transport to market should

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday October 21, 2001

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2001 thru October 21, 2001				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Valparaiso_Ag	68	35	51	-2	0.60	2		30.69	+4.46	97	3145	+235
Wanatah	71	32	48	-4	1.29	3	54	31.41	+6.26	93	2831	+68
Wheatfield	71	33	49	-3	0.89	2		27.55	+3.27	84	3088	+269
Winamac	71	33	48	-4	1.41	3	50	30.53	+6.31	88	3078	+170
North Central(2)												
Logansport	69	33	48	-4	1.25	3		35.44	+11.87	85	3122	+116
Plymouth	69	33	48	-5	1.99	3		29.62	+4.61	89	2927	-135
South_Bend	69	33	51	-2	1.12	3		28.61	+4.26	84	3132	+262
Young_America	72	33	49	-4	1.03	3		31.47	+7.90	77	3173	+167
Northeast (3)												
Bluffton	69	32	49	-5	1.12	3	48	27.50	+4.39	87	3150	+48
Fort_Wayne	69	32	50	-3	1.51	3		31.63	+10.05	84	3131	+116
West Central (4)												
Crawfordsville	72	30	48	-6	1.17	3	53	29.67	+4.37	80	3078	-159
Perrysville	73	32	49	-4	1.11	3	57	26.25	+0.96	74	3338	+168
Terre_Haute_Ag	72	31	50	-5	0.78	3	59	35.51	+9.96	74	3569	+179
W_Lafayette_6NW	71	32	49	-4	1.01	3	51	26.63	+2.72	75	3277	+275
Central (5)												
Castleton	70	34	50	-4	1.63	3		33.65	+9.16	78	3415	+64
Greenfield	71	32	50	-4	0.67	3		36.21	+10.03	82	3694	+468
Greensburg	71	32	50	-4	0.61	3		32.51	+7.06	88	3558	+416
Indianapolis_AP	70	34	51	-4	0.64	3		31.13	+7.23	70	3635	+279
Indianapolis_SE	71	32	48	-6	1.58	4		31.43	+6.94	80	3291	-60
Tipton_Ag	71	31	48	-4	1.18	3	47	27.17	+2.58	70	3021	+117
East Central (6)												
Farmland	71	30	49	-3	1.03	3	49	32.32	+8.73	85	3077	+246
New_Castle	69	31	47	-5	0.93	3		36.12	+11.01	80	2782	-122
Southwest (7)												
Dubois_Ag	73	30	52	-3	0.27	2	53	28.56	+0.97	73	3809	+374
Evansville	74	34	54	-3	0.21	1		28.24	+3.97	73	4134	+230
Freelandville	73	34	51	-4	0.52	2		27.62	+2.40	57	3767	+263
Shoals	74	31	51	-4	0.57	3		30.40	+3.15	71	3580	+183
Vincennes_5NE	76	33	53	-2	0.50	1	52	25.26	+0.04	58	3963	+459
South Central(8)												
Bloomington	73	33	51	-5	0.63	4		29.90	+4.04	77	3568	+114
Tell_City	77	36	57	+2	0.75	2		26.87	-0.69	56	4081	+298
Southeast (9)												
Scottsburg	72	32	51	-4	0.64	3		30.47	+4.49	90	3708	+220

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

The above weather information is provided by AWIS, Inc.
For detailed ag weather forecasts and data visit the AWIS home page at
www.awis.com or call toll free at 1-888-798-9955.

begin with the transgenic grain in order to avoid an extra cleaning step, and thus, reduce the chance of contamination. However, given that this strategy will depend on a farmer's marketing plan, all grain transport vehicles and grain handling equipment should be super cleaned prior to every time that non-transgenic grain load-out follows transgenic load-out in order to avoid commingling of grain leftover from the previous handling operation.

Grain Channeling. Be aware that Monsanto has established a channeling program for glyphosate tolerant corn. When buying glyphosate tolerant corn seed, farmers commit in writing to market the grain from these hybrids only through approved channels . We urge all farmers to live up to this commitment! Approved channels include:

- Feed the grain on-farm
- Sell the grain into livestock feeding channels
- Sell the grain to elevators accepting grain not yet approved for EU export

Over 2000 U.S. elevators are willing to buy non-EU approved grains. The American Seed Trade Association (ASTA) maintains an online database of "… grain handling facilities that have indicated a willingness to purchase, receive, and handle genetically enhanced corn products that have full U.S. registration for food and feed use, but are not yet approved for import into the European Union." The Web address for the ASTA database is http://asta.farmprogress.com/>.

Be aware that Monsanto, as part of their channeling program, is also establishing a database of every farmer who purchases glyphosate tolerant corn seed. Although they have committed not to reveal names and addresses, they will work with any inquiring processor and reveal to them how many acres of glyphosate tolerant corn were planted in the areas from where they plan to purchase corn. For any area that a processor raises concern, Monsanto will contact those farmers and remind them to market their corn only through approved channels after harvest. We urge processors to inquire about glyphosate tolerant acres and urge all farmers to comply with the channeling program!

Bob Nielsen and Dirk Maier, Agriculture and Biological Engineering Departments, Purdue University.

The INDIANA CROP WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148.